





### Today's Advertisements.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 402.—JOINED.—Gunner C. E. WARREN, joined 27.11.95, and assigned Corps No. 115.

No. 403.—SIGNALLING.—TUESDAY.

Headquarters, 8 P.M.

FRIDAY.—KOWLOON DOCK DETACHMENT, 5 P.M.

GENERAL.

No. 304.—DRILL.—Drill for both units as under:—

TUESDAY, Headquarters, 9 P.M., Sword Drill.

TUESDAY, Kowloon Dock Detachment, 5.30 P.M., Sword Drill.

FRIDAY, Headquarters, 9 P.M., Sword Drill.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

No. 405.—FIRING.—It is notified for information that there will be Maxim Gun Firing on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

Applications from Gentlemen desirous of joining the Corps should be sent to VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, when a copy of Regulations, &c., will be sent, and any information afforded.

By Order.

L. A. C. GORDON, Captain R.A.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1666]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DONALD FRASER, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, OVERSEAS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour Mr. FIELDING CLARKE, Judge, Chief Justice, having, in virtue of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1879, made an Order Limiting to the 2nd February, 1896, the time for sending in CLAIMS against the said Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS to the Underclerk before the said date.

Dated the 14th November, 1895.

F. A. HAZELAND, Acting Registrar.

1657

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held in the BOARD ROOM of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at NOON, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out Article 104 and substituting in lieu thereof a new Article 104 which shall read as follows:—

"If the said JOHN DAVID HUMPHREYS vacates office by death the firm of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON shall succeed him and be the General Managers of the Company."

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1660]

THE NEW BALMORAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the COMPANY, 1, Duddell Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th December, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Account to the 30th June, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th December, both days inclusive.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1663]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YAMOTSEK.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHOYANG,"

Captain Tamplin, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1651]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HOIHOW,"

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1661]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, NAGASAKI AND KOREAN PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SAGAMI MARU,"

Captain M. Carnow, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1654]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

(Calling at PENANG and Indragiri en route.)

THE Company's Steamship

"HIROSHIMA MARU,"

Captain Andersen, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1655]

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(Calling at PENANG and Indragiri en route.)

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Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1655]

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA,"

Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1652]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"DEVONHURST,"

Captain T. D. Reese, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1662]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 3rd December, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1653]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CEMENT

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a fully qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1650]

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

has just received FRESH SUPPLIES of WHOLESOME CONFECTIONERY AND DELICIOUS SWEETS, of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY.

These include—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES

PATE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS

CARAMELS, PRALINES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATE,

NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,

METZ FRUITS,

ASSORTED TOFFEEES,

MIXED BONBONS,

FRY'S CHOCOLATES,

TANGERINE BISCUITS,

ORANGE PASTE, ORANGE ROLLS, &c., &c., &c.

Together with the Latest Novelties in FANCY BOXES, which are very suitable as Seasonable Presents for LADIES and YOUNG PEOPLE.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CONSERVES, in Large Assortment, from the BEST FRENCH HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841, Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1656]

#### BIRTHS.

On the 23rd October, at Dresden, the wife of C. PAPP, I.M. Customs, of a daughter.

At Klokian, on the 24th of November, the wife of F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs, of a daughter.

#### DEATH.

At 35, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the 24th of November, ALBERT OTT, aged 51 years.

some points were even controverted—a great victory to have achieved with such obstructive foreign-hating bigots. Through the results of this interview, which has since been followed up in private, astiduously, have not yet been apparent in the adoption of reforms the advance has become clear. The younger men among the Hanlin graduates and Censors, and occupying positions on the various metropolitan Boards, have, according to the reports which have reached us, flocked to hear his views, and are easily won over to see the advantages to be gained by following the advice of the Western sage. The result has been that a "Society for the study and diffusion of Western knowledge" has been founded, which is all the rage with the upper classes in the Celestial capital. Princes are said to have endowed it; an Imperial Tutor has given it a habitation—a palace with splendid grounds and Viceroy and other dignitaries vie with each other in donating large sums to put it on a firm basis. Their Majesties the Rev. GILBERT REID, around whom is centred the deepest interest, and in whom the greatest faith is apparently reposed. If the society continues on the lines he has laid down if there can be no doubt but that the awakening of China's long looked for will be materially hastened. Put it will be as well to remember that the present moment of national disaster and discontent is not the best time to lay a lasting foundation for an indestructible edifice of this kind. The elder members of the society will probably be sufficiently strong to prevent too abrupt a change in the existing order of things, and, owing to the virulence of the malady for learning things foreign, there is all the greater fear that the subsidence will be equally rapid, and that the result of the sudden awakening, if such it really be, will be more profound slumber as soon the stimulus is removed—when the children are tired of their new toy. The success attained by Mr. REID is already inducing others to march on much the same lines, and it may be that in this beginning, which was looked upon as utterly hopeless at first, may be the seed of that long-sought missionary efforts in Far Cathay. It is indeed a long road that has no turning, and it almost seems as if the 'powers that be' in China had at last awoken to the fact that the world moves, and that there can be no stationary existence; either progress must be made, or retrogression and serious disaster, possibly national extinction, is bound to ensue.

By this Convention Japan waives all claims to the southern portion of the peninsula in which Port Arthur is situated, and thus the whole of Manchuria reverts to China, who, being unable to hold it has made arrangements with Russia designed to prevent it again falling into the hands of Japan or any other nation—except Russia. Whether the designs of China will be as effective in practice, should they ever be put to the test, as the advisers of the Emperor Kwang-su could wish is a matter which we shall probably hear more of in the "sweet by and by."

By the 8th of February, 1896, the whole of the Japanese troops now in the retroceded territory are to be withdrawn, and it is highly probable that, unless some very startling events are in store for us in the meantime, they will be withdrawn long before February. No useful purpose can be served by keeping them in the peninsula of Liao-tung, or further north, whereas they may be required for the protection of their own country sooner than is generally supposed. If there is any meaning in the threat that "France and Russia will soon be compelled to take an active part in the settlement of the Far Eastern questions."

It is worthy of note that the meaning of the English text of the Liaotung Convention is to rule in the event of any differences arising respecting the interpretation of the Chinese or Japanese texts.

We commend to our readers' attention the sagacious, carefully thought-out, and remarkably accurate article given in a supplement to this issue. It is taken from *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) of the 30th ultimo. It deals with the excitement created by the famous Port Arthur telegram, and, *inter alia*, endorses our opinion that the denial of the existence of a secret treaty by Russian officials is not far removed from an admission that such a treaty has been in some way arranged between Russia and China.

MR. REID'S MISSION TO THE "UPPER TEN."

According to reports which reach us via Shanghai, the Rev. GILBERT REID, whose "mission to the upper classes of Chinese" excited no little good-natured ridicule last summer, is now reaping the fruits of the seed sown in stony ground. His theory is that, owing to the system of government, it is only through the officials that the diffusion of Christian knowledge is to be effected, and, acting on this theory, he has been endeavouring for some years to win over the officials in Peking to a better understanding of Christian knowledge and Christian religion. A man of superior training and great ability, he has, by constant intercourse with the official classes made for himself a reputation as a 'man of letters' and gained the respect of the vast majority of the "Upper Ten" with whom he has come in contact. When the Boards in Peking found, after the conclusion of peace with Japan, that the country was in danger of disintegration, and knew not which way to turn for advice, he threw himself boldly into the breach, and became comfort and adviser. Through the intervention of some of the higher officials with whom he had formed acquaintance, he obtained access to some of the highest circles in the Empire. To these he explained, in the choicest mandarin dialect, the pressing needs of the government and people and the means for providing them. He was working for no syndicate, spoke well of no man's wares, but showed, by figures and careful explanations, the magnificent results of honest reform in other states. His ideas were novel, and were much talked about by the grandees. In the course of time he was granted audience by the Grand Council; that board of aged nobles which daily consults with the young Emperor, and whose members, in theory at least, are the wisest and most influential in the land. Even by these he was given a patient hearing, and

some points were even controverted—a great victory to have achieved with such obstructive foreign-hating bigots. Through the results of this interview, which has since been followed up in private, astiduously, have not yet been apparent in the adoption of reforms the advance has become clear. The younger men among the Hanlin graduates and Censors, and occupying positions on the various metropolitan Boards, have, according to the reports which have reached us, flocked to hear his views, and are easily won over to see the advantages to be gained by following the advice of the Western sage. The result has been that a "Society for the study and diffusion of Western knowledge" has been founded, which is all the rage with the upper classes in the Celestial capital. Princes are said to have endowed it; an Imperial Tutor has given it a habitation—a palace with splendid grounds and Viceroy and other dignitaries vie with each other in donating large sums to put it on a firm basis. Their Majesties the Rev. GILBERT REID, around whom is centred the deepest interest, and in whom the greatest faith is apparently reposed. If the society continues on the lines he has laid down if there can be no doubt but that the awakening of China's long looked for will be materially hastened. Put it will be as well to remember that the present moment of national disaster and discontent is not the best time to lay a lasting foundation for an indestructible edifice of this kind. The elder members of the society will probably be sufficiently strong to prevent too abrupt a change in the existing order of things, and, owing to the virulence of the malady for learning things foreign, there is all the greater fear that the subsidence will be equally rapid, and that the result of the sudden awakening, if such it really be, will be more profound slumber as soon the stimulus is removed—when the children are tired of their new toy. The success attained by Mr. REID is already inducing others to march on much the same lines, and it may be that in this beginning, which was looked upon as utterly hopeless at first, may be the seed of that long-sought missionary efforts in Far Cathay. It is indeed a long road that has no turning, and it almost seems as if the 'powers that be' in China had at last awoken to the fact that the world moves, and that there can be no stationary existence; either progress must be made, or retrogression and serious disaster, possibly national extinction, is bound to ensue.

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His Excellency the Governor arrived. He was escorted into the Hall by the Committee, the march being led by the pipers (Messrs. MacEwen and Pickford) in full costume, playing the "Black Athol Highlanders," slow march. Among those present, besides His Excellency, were Major-General Black, C.B., Commodore Boyer, Sir Fielding Clarke, and nearly all of the Colonial officials, officers of the Army and Navy and a number of naval visitors, besides a large number of killed members of the Society and their ladies wearing tartan favours. The six was in great force, a view round the hall proving how greatly the conditions of life in the Colony have changed during the last few years. With such a numerous body of ladies the success of a Ball was secured, and their presence showed that they must always be included in arranging future plans for amusement.

Dancing was commenced at 9.30, the following programme and list of the music played by the string band of the Rifle Brigade showing the variety of the forms whereby terpsichorean fancy could be indulged—

- PROGRAMME.
1. Lancers.....Shamshah Rhoode.
  2. Waltz.....Rosen Rhoode.
  3. Caledonian.....Glen Rhoode.
  4. Waltz.....Solih to Rhoode.
  5. Polka.....Ullman's Column's Rhoode.
  6. Highland Schottische.....A. Bhalgal, a Bhalgal.
  7. Waltz.....Caledonian Rhoode.
  8. Strathpiper & Reel.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  9. Caledonian.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  10. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  11. Polka.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  12. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
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  85. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  86. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  87. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  88. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  89. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  90. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  91. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  92. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  93. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  94. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  95. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  96. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  97. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  98. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  99. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.
  100. Waltz.....Rhoode Rhoode.

Of this list, Nos. 8, 11 and 18, purely Scotch dances, were accompanied solely by the pipers, who carried out their duties in a most satisfactory and skilful manner. The execution of this programme was not completed until nearly 3 o'clock, by which time, however, the majority of the dancers had left. During the evening the hall proved too small for the great number of persons present, the heat being most oppressive. This was due to the fact that the strong wind blowing made it impossible to keep the doors on the verandah open, during part of the time. But after supper, when many of the guests had departed, these drawbacks disappeared, and certainly the Committee did all in their power to ameliorate as far as possible this unpleasantness.

For the benefit of the gentlemen who preferred such light amusement the Library was turned into a card and billiard room where excellent tobacco, as well as all kinds of refreshments, were plentifully supplied. This was largely availed of during the evening, the congregation of the upper rooms being much relieved in this way.

Between the hours of 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. supper was served in the theatre, which had been arranged as usual for the occasion. Here also the handwork of the decoration committee was much in evidence, the circle being hung with garlands, with shields, alternately the lion rampant and the thistle, filling up the spaces. Around the inside of the circle was placed flowering and foliage plants, and the same meaning was intended. In the centre was a large table prepared for his Excellency and other special guests. In the body of the theatre itself large tables were arranged, the space in front of the stage being filled in with a bank of flowers and foliage. The arrangement of the supper room were eminently satisfactory, the Committee stationed at the entrances preventing undue crowding.

The following excellent and characteristic bill of fare was provided by these well-known purveyors Messrs. Madar and Farmer, from the Peak Hotel, and they more than satisfied their reputation in the way they carried out their duties last night. The service was good, and prevented any of the dissatisfaction which is so liable to arise over any slight oversight in attention to details.

- MENU.
- "Some home made and canna eat,  
And some we eat that want it;  
But we have meat and we can eat,  
And see the Lord be thanked!"
- The Back of a Sheep Roast.  
ROAST TURKEY YORK HAM.  
ROAST KIDNEY BEEF CORNED BEEF.  
CORNED TONGUE ROAST CAPE.  
GAME PIE SHEEPS HEAD PIE.  
PATTEE FOIE GRAS IN JELLY.  
PARTAN SALAD CHUCKLE SALAD.  
ROAST PHEASANT ROAST WILD DUCK.

The Haggis.  
"Yule it's your honest sonnie,  
Great chief of the poddick roun,  
About him ye take your place,  
And see the Lord be thanked!"

Boiled Tatties.  
"Freedom and whistly gae together,  
Take of your duns."

Souths.  
SHORTBREAD GROSSET TAINT.  
AULD REKKEE JELLY.  
KILLIECRANKIE PUFFS BUCHAN BAPS.

Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Creams.  
The royal haggis was right royally received. A prime specimen of the dish it was, and it was scooped on the table, both upstairs and down, by the Committee in kilts, headed by the pipers, thus heralding the *place de resistance* in a suitable, appropriate and time-honoured manner. And full justice was done to the savory dish by both the Caledonians present and their lowland and foreign guests.

For the success of this ball and the attention to detail which ensured this, the members of the Society, and the Stewards and Committee in particular deserve the heartiest commendation. The enjoyment of all present will long serve to keep fresh in memory the celebration of St. Andrew's day in Hongkong in 1895.

The following telegrams were exchanged in connection with the celebration, between the St. Andrew's Society here, and in Shanghai and Singapore.

"To the President, St. Andrew's Society, Shanghai.

"Scotchmen in Hongkong send St. Andrew's greeting to Brother Scots in Shanghai."

This morning the following reply was received—

"To the President, St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong—

"Scotchmen in Shanghai reciprocate kindly greetings and wish ye well."

The Hongkong Society also wired a similar message to Singapore last night, but no reply has come yet.

## THE RETROCESSION OF LIAOTUNG.

CONVENTION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN FOR THE RETROCESSION OF LIAOTUNG.

Signed at Peking November 8th 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to conclude a convention for the retrocession by Japan of all the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien to the sovereignty of China, have, for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li Hung-chang, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Tutor of the Hsin Anzang, Senior Grand Secretary of State and East of the First Rank; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Hayashi Tadamu, Shobui, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles—

ARTICLE I.  
Japan retrocedes to China in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien, which was ceded to Japan under Article II of the Treaty of Shimonoseki of the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kwang Hui, corresponding to the 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon at the time the retroceded territory is completely evacuated by the Japanese forces in accordance with the provisions of Article III of this Convention, that is to say, the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien from the mouth of the River Yalu to the mouth of the River An-ping, thence to Feng Hwan Ching, thence to Hal Ching and thence to Ying Kou; also all cities and towns to the south of this boundary, and all islands appertaining or belonging to the province of Feng Tien situated in the northern part of the Yellow Sea. Article III of the said treaty of Shimonoseki in consequence suppressed, as are also the provisions in the same Treaty with reference to the conclusion of a Convention to regulate frontier intercourse and trade.

ARTICLE II.  
As compensation for the retrocession of the southern portion of the province of Feng Tien, the Chinese Government agrees to pay to the Japanese Government 30,000,000 Keping Taels on or before the 30th day of the 10th month of the 21st year of Kwang Hui, corresponding to the 16th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji (Nov. 16th, 1895).

ARTICLE III.  
Within three months from the day on which China shall have paid to Japan the compensation indemnity of 30,000,000 Keping Taels provided in Article II of this Convention, the retroceded territory shall be completely evacuated by the Japanese forces.

ARTICLE IV.  
China engages not to publish in any manner nor to allow to be published these Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in connection with the occupation by the Japanese forces of the retroceded territory.

ARTICLE V.  
The present convention is signed in duplicate in the Chinese, Japanese and English languages. All these texts have the same meaning and intention, but in any case of any difference of interpretation between the Chinese and Japanese texts, such differences shall be decided by reference to the English text.

ARTICLE VI.  
The present Convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking within twenty days from the date of the signing of the Convention. The plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Peking this 23rd day of the 9th month of the 21st year of Kwang Hui, corresponding to the 8th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji (November 8th, 1895).

[L.S.] LI HUNG-CHANG—Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Tutor of the Hsin Anzang, Senior Grand Secretary of State and East of the First Rank.

[L.S.] BARON HAYASHI TADAMU—Shobui, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

ARTICLE VII.  
In view of the expediency of time to effect a formal exchange of the ratifications of the Convention between China and Japan signed this day respecting the retrocession of the peninsula of Feng Tien, before the date named in the said convention for certain stipulations thereof to take effect, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in order to prevent the possibility of delay in putting into execution the several provisions of the said convention, have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulation—

The Governments of China and Japan shall within the period of five days after the date of this stipulation, announce to each other through the undersigned, their respective plenipotentiaries, that the said Convention has received the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, respectively, and thereupon the said Convention in all its parts shall come into operation as fully and effectually as if the ratifications thereof had actually been exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Peking the 23rd day of the 9th month of the 21st year of Kwang Hui, corresponding to the 8th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji.

(Here follow the signatures attached to the Convention.)

RUSSIA IN MANGURIA.

## ALL ABOUT MEMORY.

PROFESSOR LOISELLE INTERVIEWED.

Wondering what Professor Loiselette could have to say in his own private apartments about memory, a *Telegraph* reporter went to him yesterday in the Hongkong Hotel and, finding him in excellent humour and rather talkative, succeeded in inducing him to speak "copy" for a few minutes. He struck our representative as being, as indeed is certain, an exceptional individual who could have made his way in any walk in life he might have seen fit to adopt. Of course no "state secrets" were given away, but the Professor was good enough to say he would supply a half-column which would interest the general public and possibly induce not a few to read it to give him a call at the City Hall on Monday evening.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.  
The Professor said—"My system is admitted to be the first attempt to teach memory in accordance with science—the science of the mind. This is why psychologists, or those who study mind by strict scientific methods, commend my system. Dr. Charles Merckel, author of 'Sanctus and Insanity' and other works on the nature and powers of the mental faculty, says, speaking of my system—'It has enabled me to commit to memory with ease and rapidity matters which were utterly beyond my power to remember before I mastered your system.' Then Dr. William B. Hammond, ex-Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and undoubtedly the greatest expert in brain disease in America, said, 'Professor Loiselette's system is in all its essential features entirely original. I consider it to be a new departure in the education of the memory and attention, and of very great value.' If these men knew what they were writing about, my system is new original, and of the greatest practical utility. Of course, I have many other similar testimonials from experts in matters of the mind. These are all published.

IN WHAT RESPECT DOES YOUR SYSTEM DIFFER FROM OTHERS?  
Clearly in this; that mine is scientific and in accordance with the nature and powers of man. Specially, other systems use keys, tables, and artificial and forced associations—I use nothing of the kind. They use "association"—I use "assimilation." They use the conscious memory of eye and ear—I use the assimilative memory, or the intellectual memory. They use

THE GRAMMING MEMORY  
that makes no use of the intellect. I use the intellect, and the intellect only. My system makes keener observers, sounder thinkers, and more rememberers. They promote mind-wandering, but I abolish it. I restore lost memories, they often destroy the memory.

I believe that your system for your system extreme simplicity, in which case it would be applicable to school and college life?  
You are right. The principal of the Mississippi Training College was good enough to say of my system—"I regard it as the greatest help a student can have"; whilst the Rev. Wm. A. Gilligher, D.D., says—"I believe that any schoolboy who has mastered your system will be able to

CARRY ALL BEFORE HIM  
in any examination and against any rivals." The Salt Lake City class, speaking of my system, recommended that "this system should be given a trial in the common schools." A Vienna professor says—"It would be a great boon if your system could be made an obligatory subject in colleges and schools."

But can your system be mastered in your four lectures?  
Perfectly. None fail to master it who attend the oral lectures. They cannot help it. I make it clear as a sunbeam. Pupils describe the learning of the system as an invigorating exercise as affording the luxury of never forgetting—the comfortable feeling that they can depend on their memories, etc. The reason why all master the system from my lectures is this:—The system is simple, consisting of only one new idea and of learning how to use that idea in its multitudinous applications. At the beginning and end of each of the instruction courses of three lectures, I

CALL FOR QUESTIONS  
about any difficulties, any doubts, etc. These are instantly and fully answered, explained and illustrated by actual facts and examples. Every proposition or principle is illustrated in a great variety of ways, and thus the new becomes familiar and the pupil contemplates the course of lectures with an understanding of the system as complete as possible.

In reply to further questions Professor Loiselette stated that he had every indication of a large audience for next Monday evening at the City Hall, and that several had already joined his Instruction Class.

Full particulars regarding his lecture appear in an advertisement in another part of this issue.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LONDON, November 1st.  
Another name is added to the list of supposed possible nominees we have before mentioned for the post of British Minister to China, in succession to Sir Nicholas O'Connor. This is Sir Arthur Nicolson, who was second secretary of the Foreign Office, and, as yet, however, the question is still open, and the new Minister has probably yet to be sought.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hears news from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Czar has fixed May 30th of next year as the date of his coronation in Moscow, and that this date must not be changed, even if the Czarvitch, who continues to be dangerously ill, should in the meantime die.

The *Paris Temps* of Wednesday published an article stating an opinion that the reported treaty between Russia and China is, in spite of the official denial, at least only an anticipation of an arrangement which will yet be made. The writer maintains that such an arrangement would be quite in accordance with Russia's permanent interests, and would not be opposed by any of the Continental Powers.

Senator Chandler has contributed a signed article to the paper published at Concord, New Hampshire, in which he predicts that the Great Britain and the United States. It will arise, he says, out of British disregard of the direct interests of America.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *Kölnische Zeitung* states that the replacement of Count Cassio, the Russian Envoy in Peking, by a military officer of high rank has been postponed, but that military and financial experts are to be added to the staff of the Legation. The Envoy is to have a body-guard of 200 Cossacks, and the order to place him on an equality with the British Envoy in Peking, who at any moment has a hundred sailors at his disposal. The politico-commercial advantages obtained from China by Russia have not given complete satisfaction here, still more having been coveted on Lord Wolseley is in certain quarters credited with the resolve to insist that in future promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General shall be by selection only, instead of the present arrangement of taking colonels standing for promotion alternately from the seniority list and the selection list. What gives colour to the rumour is the strongly noted objection Lord Wolseley is generally believed to have to promotion by seniority, and little astonishment would be felt if he were to bring it entirely to an end.

Orders have been received at Chatham from the Admiralty directing the *Exeter*, *Exmouth*, *Grafton*, *Capitaine W. D. V. Hamilton*, to be immediately got ready at that port for the conveyance of the officers and new crews for several vessels and gunboats on the China Station, which are ordered to be recommissioned at Hongkong, instead of being brought home for that purpose. The *Grafton* has only just returned from the Mediterranean with the officers and crew of the *Compendium* recommissioned at Malta, and is now ordered to be ready to leave Chatham for China on Nov. 6th.

Of the new Russian vessels ordered to the Far East, by far the most formidable is the armoured cruiser *Rurik*, the heaviest armed and biggest cruiser now in commission.

## ALLEGED MUTINY AND MURDER.

SINGAPORE, November 23rd.

A letter has been received by Messrs McAllister & Co., of Singapore, from Yps, asking for information about a Mr. Gault, Brown, who was murdered by his mutineering crew on April 27th, while on the way to Palaoa. It is reported that the survivors of the mutineers have been taken to Manila by a man-of-war for trial. Brown was a Spanish subject. His mate and a passenger have also been murdered, so the letter says. Any information concerning these, or Capt. Brown, will be acceptable to Messrs. McAllister & Co., and will be transmitted to their representatives.

Mr. Brown was fairly well known in Singapore; his mate was a Norwegian, who left a barque under that flag to join the *María*. The passenger is believed to be a European who was travelling with the ship in the hope of opening up trade in the Far Eastern seas.

Yps, from which the inquiry comes, is one of the Carolines Islands, while the Pelew Islands (or Palaoa) lie direct to the east of Mindanao. The route of the vessel from Singapore would lie through the Sulu or Mindanao Sea, between islands under Spanish jurisdiction.

The Spanish schooner *María Sacramento*, 72 tons, came into Singapore on Jan. 6th from the Pelew Islands. She left for the Pelew Islands on Feb. 22nd.—*Free Press*.

CRICKET.

GARRISON CRICKET COMPETITION.

This match, between No. 45 Company, R.A., and the Staff of the Garrison, in connection with the above competition, was played yesterday, at Happy Valley, resulting in the tables being levelled. It will be remembered that these teams played a draw on the 14th instant, and on this second great event was evinced in the result, it being the opinion of many who know, that the winner of this match would carry off the prize.

The gunners were the top, and sent in Lieut. Davies and Mr. Sampson, and at one time seemed as if they were "set" but at 12 Sampson returned the ball into Captain Carter's hands. Wells went in, but after making 6 was smartly caught by Carter. Bezard now joined Davies, but after the latter had raised the score to 30 Bezard was dismissed by Voller at mid-off. Gould now appeared, but Carter played the same trick with him as he did with Sampson and Wells. Smith going in, was dismissed by Lieut. Thompson. The *Pedagogue* now seemed to have his eye down, for he closed bowled three in quick succession. Davies failing to stop a "Yorker," whilst off his bowling Loveband caught Iggo, and Voller very cleverly caught Lewis, thus closing the innings for 58 runs. Capt. Carter's 6 wickets for 26 runs and Abrahams 4 for 12 runs, were very creditable performances.

The Staff sent Gornell and Belton to bat, but the third ball was the first over puzzled Gornell, and he walked off to the tent with a duck's egg, followed shortly after by Belton. Things were not looking very bright for the Staff, two wickets having fallen for only five runs, but Capt. Carter and Abrahams changed the order of things, and runs began to come very fast. The wicket was bumpy, which accounts for so many being "caught." It seemed to be Capt. Carter's "day out," for no matter what ball came down he cut, drove and snicked them with the best of grace and an old lady gave a chance to wells the wicket keeper, who took advantage of it, and as brought in Capt. Loveband when the telegraph registered 42. Carter was soon caught by Iggo at mid on. It took some time to shift the next two. Major Thomas having joined Loveband, but Gould after the second dismissal caught Capt. Loveband, who was caught at 57. Williams, who it may be said, was a first class batsman, and Gould dismissed Major Thomas with a very pretty catch. L. Thompson made a fine stand, and with Voller, was the means of considerably raising the score.

Lieut. Thompson's 28 and Voller's 27 showed a keen eye and good judgment. Upon Thompson being dismissed by Buzard, Col. O'Gorman joined Voller and brought the score to 129, thus finishing the match, the Staff coming out victors by 74 runs.

STAFF & DEPARTMENTAL.

First Instance.

Q. M. S. Gornell, 1st Inst.	0
Mr. Belton, 2nd Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 3rd Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 4th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 5th Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 6th Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 7th Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 8th Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 9th Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 10th Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 11th Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 12th Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 13th Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 14th Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 15th Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 16th Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 17th Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 18th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 19th Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 20th Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 21st Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 22nd Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 23rd Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 24th Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 25th Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 26th Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 27th Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 28th Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 29th Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 30th Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 31st Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 32nd Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 33rd Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 34th Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 35th Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 36th Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 37th Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 38th Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 39th Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 40th Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 41st Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 42nd Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 43rd Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 44th Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 45th Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 46th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 47th Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 48th Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 49th Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 50th Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 51st Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 52nd Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 53rd Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 54th Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 55th Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 56th Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 57th Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 58th Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 59th Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 60th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 61st Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 62nd Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 63rd Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 64th Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 65th Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 66th Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 67th Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 68th Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 69th Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 70th Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 71st Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 72nd Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 73rd Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 74th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 75th Inst.	0
Mr. Williams, 76th Inst.	0
Mr. Thompson, 77th Inst.	0
Mr. Voller, 78th Inst.	0
Mr. Iggo, 79th Inst.	0
Mr. Buzard, 80th Inst.	0
Mr. Gould, 81st Inst.	0
Mr. Smith, 82nd Inst.	0
Mr. Wells, 83rd Inst.	0
Mr. Bezard, 84th Inst.	0
Mr. Davies, 85th Inst.	0
Mr. Sampson, 86th Inst.	0
Mr. Carter, 87th Inst.	0
Mr. Abrahams, 88th Inst.	0
Mr. Loveband, 89th Inst.	



## THE RUSSO-CHINESE SECRET TREATY.

London, November 1st.

The report of the Russo-Chinese Treaty circulated by *The Times* and the *Globe* has been disavowed, and have proved only a *balloon d'essai*. Still, the rumour had so many inherent probabilities—that Russia would attempt such a stroke—that, with Mr. Michie, we need not be astonished even at the "staggering" news. The rottenness constituting the rottenness of China seems by no means to have been arrested by the rude awakening of the war. Rather the contrary, we hear for the sympathy of officials. If anything, greater. Many would seem to be going like the proverbial rats, and to be preparing to desert the sinking ship, whilst making provision to leave with as much as possible. The question is justified as to whether Russian gold could be used in any way to swell the ill-gotten contents of the bags. The idea occurs that in taking the leading part in ousting Japan from Port Arthur Russia is now acting on the not impossible supposition, that recent events may have converted what was only a vague aspiration on her part into an object of immediate policy. But even Russia must be trying a very bold stroke in supposing that other Powers can acquiesce in such measures as were suggested. It may not be necessary to roll up the map of Asia, as one contemporary in its haste suggested, for certainly neither Great Britain, the United States, Germany nor Japan could be expected to agree. If the decrepit unwieldy mass of China is to be broken up, we cannot leave France and Russia, the one moving up from the south, the other moving down from the north, the hope that they can share the vast inheritance between them. There is a point before then at which it would be imperatively necessary that we should emphatically make it known that we did not consent, and that we should be prepared to resist to the utmost. The great difficulty is as to what is to be done with China. Regenerative and recuperative elements she lacks wholly, but if she is to be a prey it is the duty of all Powers having interests there to see that means are taken of minimising as far as possible the far-reaching effects of such an upheaval.

An interesting and useful expression of public opinion has been elicited by the publication of the Hongkong telegram. Not only in this country, but in America and in Germany, full recognition has been shown of the gravity of the situation which would be created by any such forward movement on the part of Russia. How the statement leaked out is still uncertain, and its history remains to be told. It may have occurred to some subtle agent of the Asiatic Department that something could be done by means of a calculated indiscretion. If the draft were published of such a treaty as would suit Russian ambition, there would be an opportunity of finding out what the other Powers would say to it. Excepting French opinion, there seems little doubt as to what would have been its general reception, whilst the opinion remains in certain quarters that some such a treaty actually exists. There seems ground for this when we remember that at the time of the Russo-Chinese loan negotiations it was confidently averred that besides the contract for the loan Russia had secured the Chinese signature to a secret treaty. What is this treaty, and what are its terms? Do they include the right to run the Siberian railway through Manchuria to Wladivostok, and the alleged line to and status at Port Arthur? The first we should not be at all surprised at, but the second Russia would be well aware would not be countenanced by the Powers, except France. It is, at any rate, a secret treaty, and Russia would have little hesitation in disavowing its possible contents until the time came to declare them. We must say that the desire to cut off the large head the railway would take, if it did not pass through Manchuria, seems to be quite legitimate, and would be an accomplishment for which there are precedents. We mean that it is it is to terminate at Wladivostok, not at Port Arthur.—*L. & C. Express.*

## THE HERMIT SANITATION PROCESS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The discussion on Mr. Napier's papers was as follows:—  
Sir Douglas Galton, the President of the British Association, who occupied a seat on the platform, observed that he had not yet had the advantage of seeing the Hermit process at Ipswich, but he had been much interested in Mr. Napier's paper. As he (Sir Douglas Galton) understood it, the object was to leave the sewers of the town exactly as they were, and to pump a quantity of electrolysed fluid, which would prevent the sewage from undergoing any change for a certain length of time. It was rather contrary to one's ideas of what was best to be done with sewage in the case of many towns, because some were sorry in certain circumstances to lose the use of the sewage if it could be applied in any way, but, of course, there were many towns near the sea, where it was found that the best and cheapest thing to do was to turn it into the sea; and if Ipswich was a case in point he supposed that this process would save the authorities from improving their sewers, and enable them to use the present sewer with advantage for a considerable period of time. But he should like to understand the subject more fully.

Mr. Chas. Cooper said he did not know that he could add much to what Mr. Napier had said, but having looked at the process from a rather broader point of view, perhaps, than that Mr. Napier had taken, he might be allowed to make a few observations upon this subject. Mr. Napier had considered the question with special reference to the sewerage of Ipswich. He (Mr. Cooper) might say, by way of explanation, that the sole object of Patterson and Cooper in introducing the Hermit process at Ipswich was to illustrate what could be done in the way of decolorising the main sewer, which, as Mr. Napier had explained, was about 21 miles long. It should be understood, however, that the process was not originally started with the simple object of decolorising main sewers. Improperly constructed. The Hermit process was intended for application to any and every town which would raise sufficient money to carry it out, so as to decolorise the sewers, and thereby

not only the sewage but water-closets and privies drained on the flushing system. The Hermit process was, in short, a proposal to take a disinfectant liquor into every sink and every closet running into the sewer. Ipswich people seemed to be troubled, as the residents of a good many other towns were, with sewer gas, which they would like to get rid of, and Mr. Napier, in his excellent paper, had suggested an idea of what had been done in that direction in Ipswich, through the agency of the Hermit process. He (Mr. Cooper) might mention that the War Office had adopted the Hermit system throughout the Netley Hospital. The electrolysed solution of about half a gramme per litre was supplied to every closet, sink, and ward in the hospital, and the work was now proceeding. That was one instance in which in every case where water was used as the washing agent the Hermit liquor would be supplied, and he believed from what learned medical gentlemen had said that the most satisfactory results were anticipated. In the case of the Netley Hospital there was a population of 1,500 when it was full, as it often was in the opening of the year, and six grammes per head of the population had been allowed, but Mr. Napier had explained that a much less quantity was used in Ipswich, the quantity per head of the population being one gramme. Anything between one and six could be taken as more or less partial treatment. He (Mr. Cooper) should indeed be glad if Sir Douglas Galton would favour them with a visit to the works at Ipswich, so as to compare it with other disinfectants, and see how easily the process was handled, it being merely a matter of pumping. Questions were sometimes asked him (Mr. Cooper) as to the power used, and his reply had been that it was simply a question of horsepower, five, ten, thirty, or whatever might be required. He had also often been requested to give particulars as to the cost of treating a certain number of millions of gallons. He had no explanation to offer on the point excepting that Mr. Napier had told them that in Ipswich they were using 30 horse-power, and they would be able to draw their conclusions from that.

The President said he did not understand that the fluid was to be brought into use in connection with water-closets and privies. The drains of water-closets were not all of them of recent or modern construction, and if applied to them the fluid might be a very useful thing.

Mr. G. S. Elliston, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Ipswich, pointed out that in the electrolysed sea-water they had not only a powerful decolorant but also a strong disinfectant, and one, moreover, that could be manufactured in bulk at a comparatively small cost. He quite agreed with Mr. Napier that the plant should be constructed to electrolyse the solution to the full strength of one gramme of active chlorine per litre, as you obtain better results than with a large quantity of a weaker solution. He (Mr. Elliston) was much impressed with one or two experiments made last September; they put down 950 gallons of the strong solution of one gramme per litre at the head of the main sewer, and for more than half a mile you could distinctly trace the chlorine smell at the various manholes. As a sample of the sewage was taken after being so treated, and it was found to contain five per cent. of the solution, and after it had stood in the laboratory six days it still retained a chlorous smell, and showed no signs of decomposition; whereas a sample removed a short time before the solution was added was offensively putrid at that time. This they considered a very marked and satisfactory result, as it evidently arrested putrefaction for that period. With regard to the present question, they were only trying the main sewer, as it was thought that the sewer gas was generated there and driven up the arterial system. In his opinion, sewer gas was extensively generated in the arterial system of sewerage, and became equally offensive there, and therefore it was an important thing in the arterial system as well as in the case of intercepting sewers. The President of the Association would, he thought, agree with him that when sewers were complained of, it was often the fault of the house drain. Frequently complaints were made of the sewer when, in fact, the defect was to be traced to the foul state of the house drain; by that he meant, of course, the part of the drains between the house and the sewer. He (Mr. Elliston) should like to see sufficient plant put down to work the solution up to its full strength, and to have a reserve for treating special localities. There was one distinct advantage of this system which must not be lost sight of, viz., that it acted as a flushing system as well as a decolorising one. At this time of the year, after a hot, dry summer such as we had recently experienced, or the summer of 1893, the subsoil became warmed, so that as the temperature of the sewers rose to 55 deg. F., or thereabouts, the putrefying changes in the sewers became more rapid. Therefore, the fluid not only acted as a decolorant, but reduced the temperature of the whole system.

Mr. Napier, in replying on the discussion, explained that the samples of sewage which were taken and treated to a solution of one gramme kept from two to six days before beginning to decompose. After that time, of course, the usual decomposition set in, and the sewage began to smell. Everything depended upon the quantity or strength of the electrolysed solution. He thought that the gentleman who had spoken, on the whole, supported the system. Mention had been made about the drains of water-closets. If this system was used in a town where there were badly-constructed water-closets, instead of the sewer gas going into the house, you had chlorine going into the house, which acted as a disinfectant and was far better than bad smells. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman said he supposed the solution had not a lasting effect on the sewage.

Mr. Napier said it lasted about a week, which was sufficient time for it to be carried to sea. The Chairman said he had not yet been to see the process, but he hoped to have the opportunity of doing so. He apprehended that in Ipswich, where the sewer was large and had a flat bottom, the Hermit system was likely to be very efficient, especially, as had been already explained, there was the advantage of flushing the sewer, as well as the decolorising result. It seemed a very satisfactory process as far as it had gone, and the evidence given by Mr. Napier showed that it would, at any rate, be a great advantage to Ipswich in the future. As to the question of cost, it seemed to be merely a question of pumping the electrolysed fluid, and the expense was only a matter of so much horse-power. They were much indebted to Mr. Napier for his excellent paper, and to Mr. Cooper for the information he had given, and the willingness he had expressed to show anyone who desired to look into the Hermit process over the works. (Applause.)

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted for all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the flesh. In short they form the finest food and medicine that can be given. It is invaluable. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire, China &—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*L. & C.*

## Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 25th November, 1895. [648]

## Hotels.

MACAO. THE MACAO. BOA VISTA HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

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For terms, &amp;c., apply to THE MANAGER.

Telegraphic Address:—"BOAVISTA" MACAO. Hongkong, 19th November, 1895. [1512]

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One person, per day	.....\$3 to \$3.50
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For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 10th October, 1895. [1571]

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DINNERS, TIFFINS AND SUPPERS to Parties when Ordered distinct from the ordinary GRILL ROOM.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. Hongkong, 30th April, 1895. [584]

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## STEAMERS.

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FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE," Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Hongkong, 25th November, 1895. [1641]

FOR BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, VIA SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TETARTOS," Captain Dwyer, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th December, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WING CHEONG &amp; Co., 40, YONG LEE STREET, Hongkong, 26th November, 1895. [1634]

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"TEVIOTDALE," Captain Gordon, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN &amp; Co., Hongkong, 4th November, 1895. [1595]

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"HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1647]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CEBU. THE Steamship

"NANCHANG," Captain Finlayson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 1st December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 30th November, 1895. [1529]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"BENLAVERS," Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 26th November, 1895. [1636]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Company's Steamship

"EUPLECTELA," Captain F. Morris, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 26th November, 1895. [1533]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA. THE Steamship

"FOCHOW," will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1895. [1613]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. (To follow the Steamers *Strathclyde* and *Glenlyde*.)

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port on or about TUESDAY, the 10th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 12th November, 1895. [1223]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"TELANON," Captain T. Parry, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th November, 1895. [1648]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES," Captain Laperle, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th November, 1895. [1630]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. (To follow the Steamers *Strathclyde*, *Glenlyde* and *Monmouthshire*.)

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE," Captain Thomson, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong, 19th November, 1895. [1577]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the 4th December, 1895. AT 11 o'clock A.M. on Board.

(For Account of whom it may Concern), THE AMERICAN SHIP

"WANDERING JEW"

of 1,650 Tons Register, as she now lies in this Harbour.

The HULL, with MASTS, SPARS, YARDS and standing RIGGING, with ONE ANCHOR and CABLE down, will be sold in One Lot.

The SAILS, RUNNING GEAR, REMAINING ANCHORS and CABLES, BOATS, SPARE STORES, PROVISIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c., will be sold in Separate Lots.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the Purchase Money, for the HULL, to be paid after fall of Hammer, the remainder on transfer; the Vessel to be at Purchaser's Risk immediately after being knocked down. Cash on delivery for remaining Lots.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 27th November, 1895. [1642]

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W. B. P., 610 Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 27th November, 1895. [1638]

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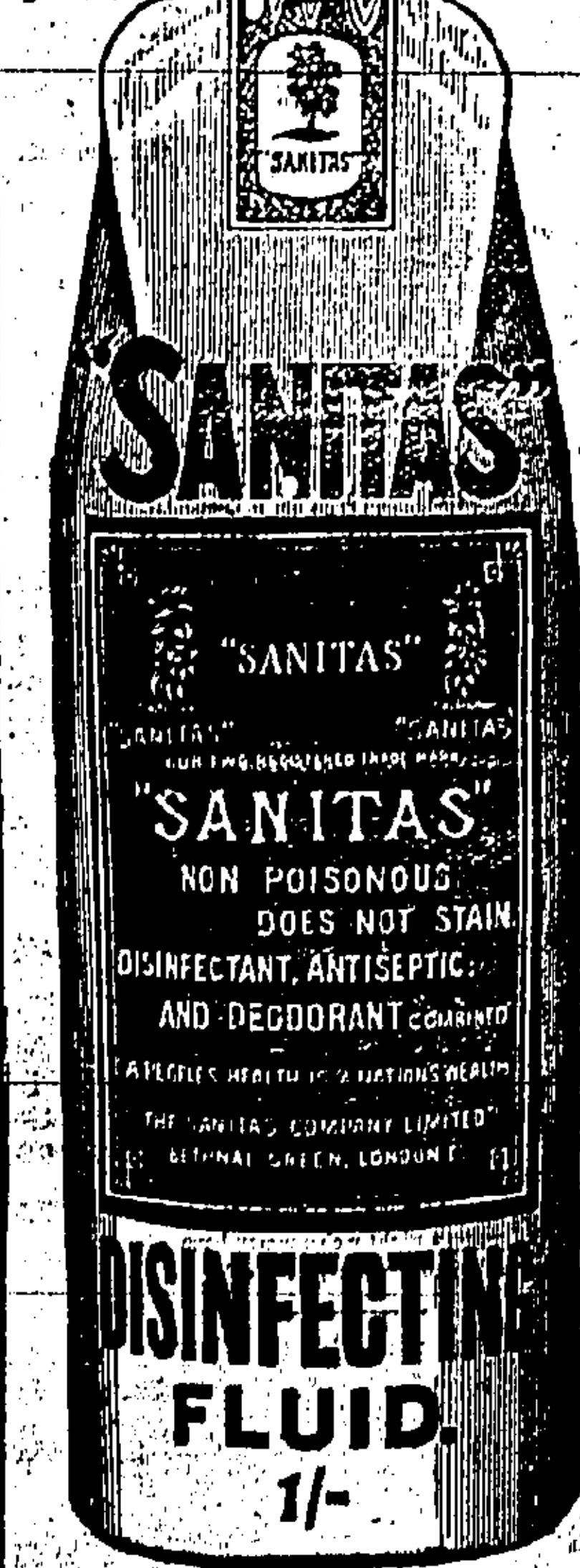
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th November, 1895. [17]

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